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OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

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Office Hours: 6 A. M. 12 M. 6 and 9 P. M.
Specialties: Diseases of the Nervous System, and the Cure of the Alcohol Habit.
July 13, 1894.

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Office Hours: 7 to 9 A. M. 12 to 1 P. M.
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Office in Spayd Building, south side of Public Square.
Sept. 28, '94.

KERR TRAYLOR. H. G. PHILLIPS.
TRAYLOR & PHILLIPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in Dubois and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections.
Office over Post Office, South side of Public Square.
Sept. 28, '94.

R. M. MILBURN. M. A. SWEENEY.
MILBURN & SWEENEY,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.
Office—6th St., next door to Allen.
Dec. 9, '92.

W. E. COX,
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Prosecuting Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit, and will carefully attend to any civil business entrusted to him in any county of the circuit.
Office in Spayd's building on Public Square
Dec. 9, '92.

J. L. BRETZ. J. E. McFALL.
BRETZ & McFALL,
Attorneys at Law
JASPER, INDIANA

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties, and give close attention to any business entrusted to them.
Office on 6th Street, one square East of Court House.
Dec. 9, '92.

W. A. TRAYLOR. W. S. HUNTER.
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.
Office over Dubois County State Bank.
April 22, '92.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana.
Jan. 9, 1894.

Good Residence in Ireland For Sale.

House of eight rooms and two halls and good cellar, with three town lots in Ireland. Good water, stable, and other out buildings. In good order every way; a nice home near churches and schools, with good society surrounding. Will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Apply to C. DOANE, Jasper.

Subscribe for the COURIER.

Educational Column. W. T. C. U. COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY GEO. R. WILSON CO. SUPT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

Cabs are heated in Berlin. Barley is one of the most ancient of plants. London consumes eleven tons of salt daily.

Seven million miles of thread are annually used in the United States. An echinoderm that inhabits the West Indian seas has over 10,000 arms.

General Lee's grandson, Robert E. Lee, a lawyer, is over six feet in height.

Queen Victoria has outlived three Czars of Russia and two Emperors of Germany.

France imports about one half of its government tobacco from the United States.

When the gulf stream passes out of the Gulf of Mexico, its temperature is about seventy degrees.

October 31, the day on which Nevada was admitted to the Union, is a legal holiday in that state.

Many towns in Europe have local holidays commemorative of some important event in their history.

The Japs heat their rooms by means of a square hole in the middle of the floor, which is filled with coals, over which a blanket is hung horizontally.

According to an English authority, no fewer than 200,000 horses have been imported into England for hunting and harness purposes during the last twelve years.

The word bumper, signifying a drink or pledge, was originally a toast to the Pope in Roman Catholic countries, drunk in a full glass just after dinner au Bon Pere.

The administration of the oath to witnesses is a practice of very high antiquity. It is mentioned as of common use among the Jews at the time of the exodus from Egypt.

Salt as a taxable commodity or as a government monopoly, is a source of permanent revenue in Oriental nations, while in Abyssinia and Thibet salt has been used as money.

When any great event occurs in France the Parisian newspapers, that reach New York about a week later, are eagerly awaited in the local French quarter, and are generally bought up.

In their native haunts tigers are divided into three classes, the game killer, the cattle-lifter, and the man-eater. The latter is almost always an aged beast, whose teeth and claws are no longer servicable.

Telegraph lines throughout the world aggregate 1,069,123 miles; of these America has more than half, 548,822 miles; Europe, 382,927; Asia, 67,875; Australasia, 47,812; and Africa, 21,687 miles.

One of the absurdities of the times is a dictionary of three or four hundred pages, the size of a big thumb nail, inclosed in a case of aluminum, silver or gold, and read by means of a magnifying lens let into the case.

Antique coins for personal adornment are regularly quoted, and those most commonly obtainable are quoted at prices varying from \$2 to \$150. The most valuable of these coins are those in gold of Syria, Egypt and Greece, from 300 to 100 years from B. C. Roman coins since the Christian era are quoted at from \$20 to \$75.

On Christmas night a letter was received at the Vienna postoffice addressed: "To the Dear Christ child in Heaven." In Vienna all residents are registered by the police and strangers must leave their passports at the police station. The postal authorities referred the letter to the police, who returned it to the post office with these words stamped on: "Delivery impossible. Addressee not known to the police."

While the death penalty is one of the statutory provisions of the criminal code of Kansas, yet its inflection is under such peculiar provisions that it is never carried into effect. There are now in the State penitentiary over two hundred persons under the law liable to be ordered to be hanged any day by the chief executive of the State. But the hanging has never been ordered by any governor since the law was passed.

The Bar.

Young man, has not your eye been frequently attracted to a sign having the following common word on it: "Bar?" Avoid the place; it is no misnomer. The experience of thousands have proved it to be—

A bar to respectability;
A bar to honor;
A bar to happiness;
A bar to home felicity;
A bar to heaven.

Every day proves it to be—
The road to degradation;
The road to vice;
The road to the gambler's hell;
The road to the brothel;
The road to poverty;
The road to wretchedness;
The road to want;
The road to robbery;
The road to murder;
The road to prison;
The road to the gallows;
The road to the drunkard's grave;
The road to hell.

MILLIONS FOR WHISKY.

United States Spends More Money for Rum Than to Run the Government.

Americans are accounted a fairly sober people in the hurly burly of nations, but the figures of the internal revenue commissioner for the last year are enough to make a temperance crank stagger without a drop of whisky or beer.

We distilled last year 87,346,384 gallons of liquor, not including 1,430,353 gallons of brandy, making in all 88,777,187 gallons of alcoholic spirits. Expert bartenders estimate 63 drinks to the gallon. There were therefore 5,604,062,891 drinks produced in this country. A conservative estimate of how much was imbibed across counters is about 6,090,000,000 glasses of whisky, for which we paid over the bar \$609,000,000, or \$5,000,000 more than all the annual appropriations of congress combined.

This represents a consumption of 100 glasses of whisky each year for every man, woman and child between the rock bound Pacific and the storm tossed Atlantic, or, counting only the male adults, 500 glasses per year each.

Of beer the figures are equally astounding. The consumption was 31,962,943 barrels—that is 12,785,169,200 glasses, representing the expenditure for this mode of Teutonic hilarity of \$617,258,400, or about 10 cents for each inhabitant.

In the neighborhood of 220 glasses are charged up in this calculation against each of us as our annual allowance. Therefore if we do not average our daily glass we may be sure that our neighbors are getting the benefit of our abstinence.

By estimating this year's internal revenue receipts from spirits on the basis of last year's product, with the increased tax of \$1.10 per gallon, the internal revenue receipts will be \$97,674,905.—Atlanta Constitution.

An Imposition on Credulity.

The most horrible impositions on the credulity of suffering humanity are the many advertisements offering Malt Whisky, Bitters, pure wines, and other poisonous alcoholic liquors as remedies for heart failure, debility, and nerve disorders generally. This is the most pernicious villainy, and should be suppressed as a much worse evil than lotteries or gambling. Its atrocity is only exceeded by the treasonable sanction of a license for a price, to sell these alcoholic poisons as beverages on the most frequented thoroughfares.

As a medicine, alcoholic beverages cheat both patient and doctor, and frequently produce results far worse than the disease. Extensive hospital practice both in this country and in Europe proves the great benefits of an entire exclusion of this poison as a remedy, other agents being used which are quite as efficient, but not followed by the paralyzing or stupefying effects of alcohol's corrosive poison.

Choose rather to punish your appetites than be punished by them.—Epictetus.

One hundred thousand men go down every year in the maelstrom of drink.

A NOVEL A DUEL NOVEL The Death of TWO NATIONS.



By the author of
"COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL."

"One of the most striking—almost startling—original novels of the day, the key-note of which may affect a nation. But amid all of this, the story is not lost. It retains its fascination as a novel. It is a strange sort of book—one the reader will read—because of some things—once the school girl will read, because of its love story. It is a great forceful production which may exceed any of the strong impulsive works of the age, appealing to minds, hearts and emotions alike—which may be vast in its political effects."—Chicago Times.

The most Interesting and Instructive Novel Written since the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

It Will Impel Millions to Action.

A Romance Based on American Politics, and Replete with Historical Information.

200,000 copies sold. The literary success of the age. You can have this engrossing tale, or "Coin's Financial School," your choice, by paying for the JASPER COURIER one year in advance.

Flirting With a Wax Figure.

At one of the suburban stations along the line of the Reading Railroad an enterprising soap manufacturer has erected a factory and warehouse. Facing the railroad is the large bulk window of the main sales-room. In this window one day a few weeks ago there appeared to the riders on the early morning trains a very pretty girl, who appeared to have paused in the midst of her labor of washing the window to flirt with the travelers. Nearly every male rider who saw her proceeded to flirt with her, and the male riders on all trains that passed during the day did the same. In fact, she has been flirted with ever since, although most of the regular riders have long since learned that the beautiful young girl in the window is but a waxen figure.—Philadelphia Record.

If Mr. Justice Field really uttered the sentiment, which has been attributed to him by so respectable a paper as the Indianapolis Sentinel, he has done more to foster the spirit of unrest and the sense of being discriminated against so widely prevalent among the masses, than all the Anarchists who took part in the Haymarket riot could have accomplished in twice as long lives as they yielded up on the scaffold.

There is no war of the "poor" against the "rich." There will be none. There has been and there will continue to be a mighty protest against the inhuman inequalities of the tax laws, and the discrimination of courts in construing almost always in favor of the "rich" and against the "poor." They held that there would be constant danger of "a war of the poor against the rich," of the slave against the master, if they decided the slave to be a man, and so the court held him to be a beast, a chattel, a piece of property to be bought and sold. The sentiment attributed to Mr. Justice Field is in perfect line with the infamous spirit of the Dred Scott decision. It will add nothing to his fame either as a Judge or as a citizen.—Evansville Courier.

"The road to fortune is through printer's ink."—P. T. Barnum.

The Walking Cavalry.

"I never told you about the 'walking cavalry,' did I?" said Posey Buckley, of the Ninth Kentucky. "We were over in Indiana following up Morgan and his raiders. You know that was hard and tedious work, for Morgan's men were riders who never tired. Our company had been under marching orders for about forty-eight hours, if I remember rightly. Every mother's son of us was dog tired. There wasn't a thing in the whole company to brace up a man with. So me and my pardner kept dropping back until we reached the extreme rear of the cavalry line, and scoured the country for a circuit of about half a mile, looking for some of Kentucky's favorite. We got a quart, which was about enough for us two. We lost no time in putting it where we thought it would do the most good, and that wasn't in a canteen. We then rode up to the line.

"Capt. Luckett, who had us in command, had discovered our absence, but thought we had gone to sleep in our saddles. He made an order then and there that the next man who was caught nodding in his saddle or lagging would have to walk the next day. Me and my pardner thought this a good chance to play a joke. We kept well enough up with the line not to come within Capt. Luckett's penalty, but could keep a good lookout on those at the end of the line. As soon as we saw a man nodding in the saddle we would wait for him to come up. If he was sound asleep we would take his horse's bridle, lead the animal over to the fence along the road and tie him to a post. We kept that up for about three hours, and before we got through we had tied 110 to posts. Some of them we tied twice. When the men would wake up and find themselves at a standstill they would hastily untie and ride up with the line.

"Capt. Luckett learned of about seventy-five of these who had been lagging. They were ashamed to tell him they had been tied up, so when they were compelled to walk the next day and lead their horses they just swore to themselves and trudged along like infantry. That is the reason our part of the regiment was called the 'walking cavalry.'"—Courier-Journal.

An accident occurred Monday on the farm of F. Schoppenhorst, as a result of which Fred. Budemeyer lost his life. He in company with other workmen were engaged in tearing down an old barn in place of which a new one was to be erected. Mr. Budemeyer was engaged on top of the building loosening a heavy beam, which suddenly gave way, throwing Mr. Budemeyer to the ground, a distance of 20 feet. The heavy beam, which was 12 inches square and 50 feet long, fell upon him, striking him across the back and pinning him to the ground. The other workmen who were near, ran to his assistance, but before they could release him from under the heavy timber life was extinct. Just before the accident happened one of the workmen asked Mr. Budemeyer if he didn't think that he was in danger. He said: "No, not a bit." Those were the last words he spoke.—Holland item Huntingburg Argus.

Birch Creek Blows.

J. A. Brittain and Tom McCain say they won't wait till polk berries get ripe, but will get some pot blacking and black their moustaches.

Joe Bower would like to know who Katydid is. I think he knows already.

Henry Mallory got his mules broke so his boy can plow this summer; he thinks him and J. Rowe can fish in partnership.

A certain girl in this country had a dream the other night. She looked up to heaven; she looked down to hell; she thought she saw her lover having a sick spell. She jumped up in bed, scratching her head. She said, I wish I was dead; she stretched out her hand and thought it was a rat. But lo and behold! it was a cat.

BLACK CAT.

New Duties.

Old Cashly—My boy, at your age I was content to smoke a plain pipe.

Young Cashly—Ah, but you didn't have to keep up the reputation of a wealthy father.

The New Assault.

The suit brought under the title of Allen vs. the Illinois Central railroad company, for further test of the income tax law, is an ingenious proceeding to break down one of the most important standing provisions of the law for making property bear some share of the burdens of national government. The decision just made does not impair the validity of two provisions of the existing law. One of these is the tax on the incomes of corporations, and the other is the succession or inheritance tax. Most of the colossal fortunes of the country are largely invested in corporation stocks, and all fortunes must sooner or later change hands through death. Hence both of these forms of taxation reach more or less effectively the great accumulations of property, that have grown up under the favor and fostering care of the government, and that receive the great benefits of its protection.

It is no exaggeration to speak of colossal fortunes as largely the product of governmental favor, even of a legitimate character. Many large fortunes have been made from land investments. The government has favored these not only by its land system, but also by extensive public improvements which have increased land values. Many large fortunes have been made in protected manufacturing. The government gave the protection. Many have been made in mining. The government gives a mine to the man who discovers it for a trifling consideration, and in many instances has trebled the value of mines by tariff protection of the product. Many have been made from patents. The government gives the patent all the value it has. Many have been made from corporate enterprises. The government gives a corporation its very existence. The Sentinel does not condemn all of these favors when restricted within reasonable limits, though it does condemn the protective tariff and enormous land grants. It does insist that the holders of such fortunes should be the last people in the country to complain of bearing a fair share of the taxes for the support of the government. If they had any of that practical patriotism which makes a man willing to bear his fair proportion of national burdens they would not object to it.

When we pass beyond legitimate favors and come to that class of the inordinately wealthy—it does not include all of them—who get the governmental favors by bribery and corruption, who debauch officials and legislative bodies, they are beyond the reach of appeals to patriotism or conscience, but there is little division of public sentiment as to the propriety of requiring them to pay their fair share of taxes, or even as to relieving them of their ill-gotten gains if there be any lawful way to reach them. So far as the income tax is concerned there is not so much a question between the very rich and the very poor, as there is between the very rich and the great body of the people commonly known as the middle class. There are comparatively few of the latter who have incomes in excess of \$4,000. The middle class in fact bears the great burden of taxation of all kinds as a whole, and the real sentiment of the country that demanded an income tax, and secured its passage, was the sentiment of the middle class. Having once awakened to the justice of that form of taxation for the purpose of equalizing burdens the middle class will never abandon it. Some way will be found for getting around even a supreme court decision. If there is no other the constitution will be changed. The United States is moving toward equitable taxation, and it is only a question of time till that end is secured.—Ind. Sentinel.

The Wisconsin legislature laid upon the table the equal suffrage bill and passed bills securing to negroes all the rights of white men in hotels and places of amusement.

"Do you believe man is made of dust, Mr. Strip?"

"Not all of them," said the tailor. "Dust always settles, and I know men who do not."

In the prosecution at Rockport last week of Robert Burr, for killing Samuel Williamson, an engineer on the Air Line, the jury gave Burr two years in the State's prison.